Malmö
hamnar

Inre hamnen
Limhamn
Södra Fiskehamnen
Kåsen
Citadellshamnen

Ta en rundtur

Anders Dernback bildspel, text Wikipedia

Malmö before

Fisktorget vid Hjälmarebron 1906

Inre hamnen på 1840 talet

Malmö förr i tiden

Kalkbrottståget passerar gamla Limhamn.

Foto: Eric Jeppsson / Malmö Museer

Foto: Eric Jeppsson / Malmö Museer

Limhamns Hamn. Tre fiskare i fiskehamnen. I mitten Pär Mattsson. Till vänster Karl Johansson (?) Till höger Billgren eller Per Trulsson (?).

Malmö before

Malmö förr i tiden

From top left to right: Malmö Live, Turning Torso, Emporia, Griffin Sculpture, Lönngården 1950s apartments, and the Öresund Bridge

Malmö is the largest city in the Swedish county (län) of Scania. It is the third-largest city in Sweden, after Stockholm and Gothenburg, and the sixth-largest city in Scandinavia, with a population of 316,588 (municipal total 348,601 in 2021). The Malmö Metropolitan Region is home to over 700,000 people. Malmö was one of the earliest and most industrialised towns in Scandinavia, but it struggled to adapt to post-industrialism. Since the 2000 completion of the Öresund Bridge, Malmö has undergone a major transformation, producing new architectural developments, supporting new biotech and IT companies.

Malmö's old city hall.

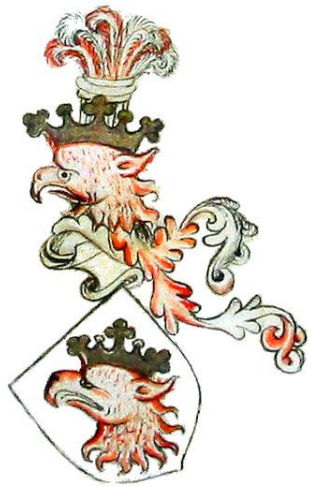
Pildammsparken with the old water tower

The earliest written mention of Malmö as a city dates from 1275. It is thought to have been founded shortly before that date, as a fortified quay or ferry berth of the Archbishop of Lund, some 20 kilometres (12 miles) to the north-east. Malmö was for centuries Denmark's second-biggest city.

In the 15th century, Malmö became one of Denmark's largest and most visited cities, reaching a population of approximately 5,000 inhabitants. It became the most important city around the Øresund, with the German Hanseatic League frequenting it as a marketplace, and was notable for its flourishing herring fishery. In 1437, King Eric of Pomerania (King of Denmark from 1396 to 1439) granted the city's arms: argent with a griffin gules, based on Eric's arms from Pomerania. The griffin's head as a symbol of Malmö extended to the entire province of Skåne from 1660.

In 1434, a new citadel was constructed at the beach south of the town. This fortress, known today as Malmöhus, did not take its current form until the mid-16th century. Several other fortifications were constructed, making Malmö Sweden's most fortified city, but only Malmöhus remains. Lutheran teachings spread during the 16th century Protestant Reformation, and Malmö became one of the first cities in Scandinavia to fully convert (1527–1529) to this Protestant denomination.

Malmö's 1437 grant of arms



In the 17th century, Malmö and the Skåneland region came under control of Sweden following the Treaty of Roskilde with Denmark, signed in 1658. Fighting continued, however; in June 1677, 14,000 Danish troops laid siege to Malmö for a month, but were unable to defeat the Swedish troops holding it.

By the dawn of the 18th century, Malmö had about 2,300 inhabitants. However, owing to the wars of Charles XII of Sweden (reigned 1697–1718) and to bubonic plague epidemics, the population dropped to 1,500 by 1727. The population did not grow much until the modern harbor was constructed in 1775. The city started to expand and the population in 1800 was 4,000. 15 years later, it had increased to 6,000. In 1840, Frans Henrik Kockum founded the workshop from which the Kockums shipyard eventually developed as one of the largest shipyards in the world. The Southern Main Line was built between 1856 and 1864; this enabled Malmö to become a centre of manufacture, with major textile and mechanical industries.

In 1870, Malmö overtook Norrköping to become Sweden's third-most populous city, and by 1900 Malmö had strengthened this position with 60,000 inhabitants. Malmö continued to grow through the first half of the 20th century. The population had swiftly increased to 100,000 by 1915 and to 200,000 by 1952. In 1914 (15 May to 4 October) Malmö hosted the Baltic Exhibition. The large park Pildammsparken was arranged and planted for this large event. The Russian part of the exhibition was never taken down, owing to the outbreak of World War I.

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Baltiska Utställningen

1914

490 000 kvadratmeter, enbart industriavdelningarna hade mer än 1700 utställare.

A Swedish world's fair

The event showcased the industry, art and culture of Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Russia — the four countries then bordering the Baltic Sea. The city itself has no beaches on the Baltic, but there is one nearby at Øresund.
Åhléns Pavilion.
The Baltic Games were held at the same time; the swimming competitions, lasting for twelve days, attracted many internationally known athletes.
For the occasion, many of Malmö's parks were renovated and a large new park, Pildammsparken, was created. The Swedish architect Ferdinand Boberg designed several of the exhibition buildings, most of which were removed soon after the event closed. Remaining in Pildammsparken today is the Royal Pavilion, now called the Margareta Pavilion. The Åhléns Pavilion, relocated to the town of Insjön in Dalarna, was one of the few structures to survive. The songs Malmövalsen and Baltirullan, written to celebrate the fair, have lived on through recordings in both Sweden and the United States. The latter song can be found at video-sharing websites[10] and digital download services in a recording from 2008. World War I interrupted the exhibition when Germany and Russia entered the conflict on opposing sides. After the war, Russia no longer existed, and some of the Russian art displayed in Malmö remained and eventually became part of the city's own collections.

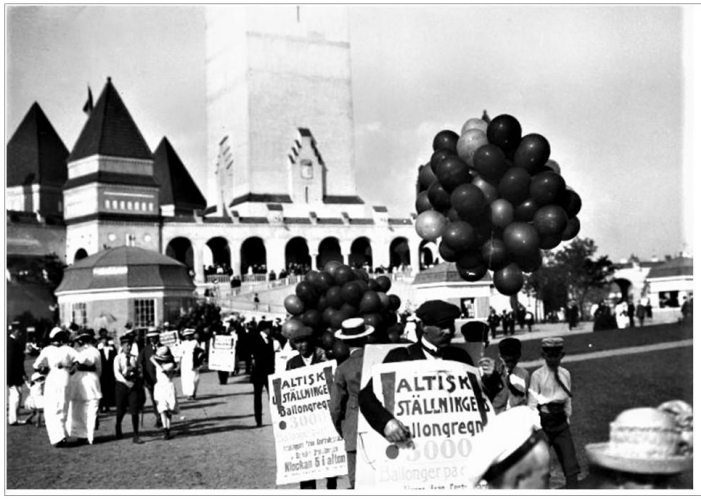
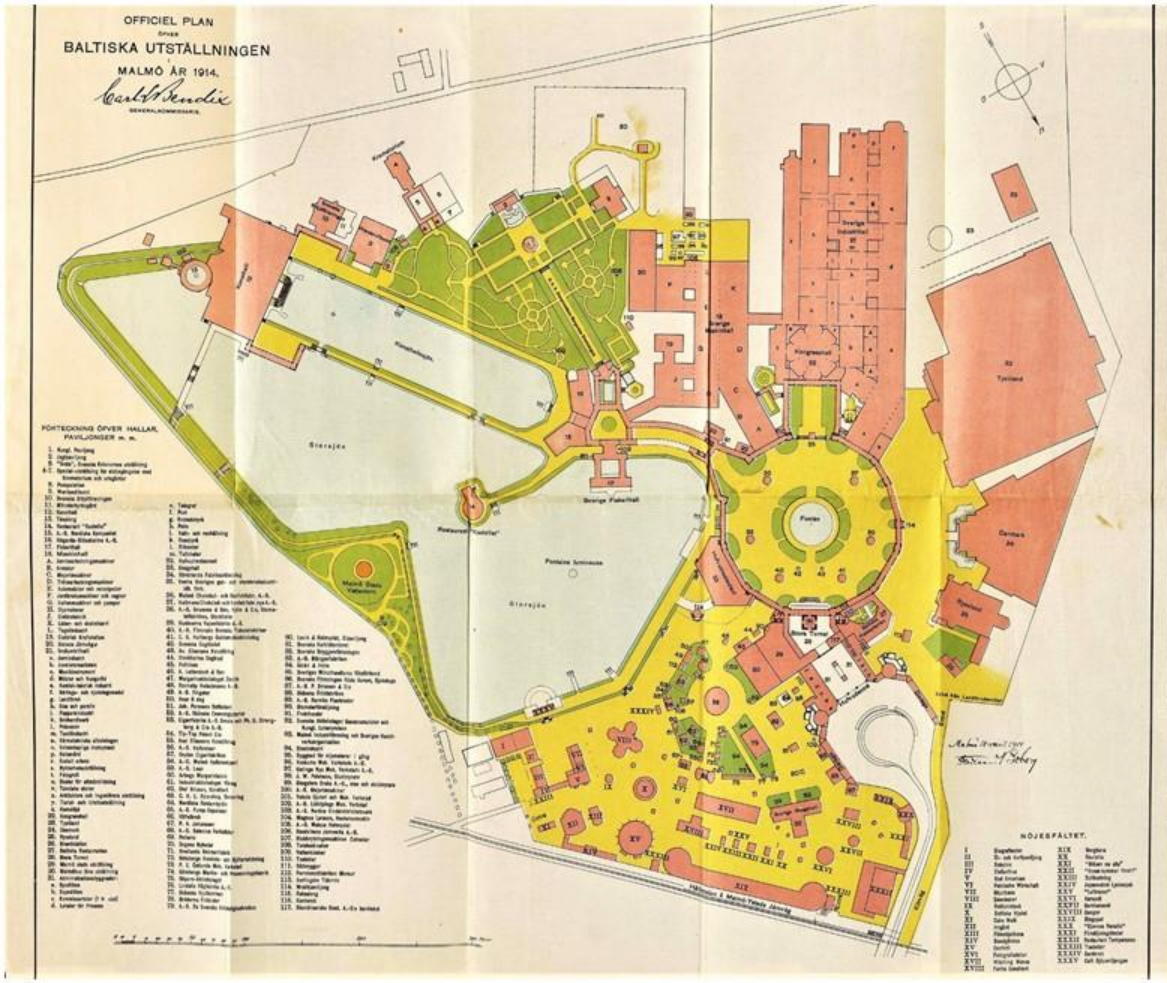


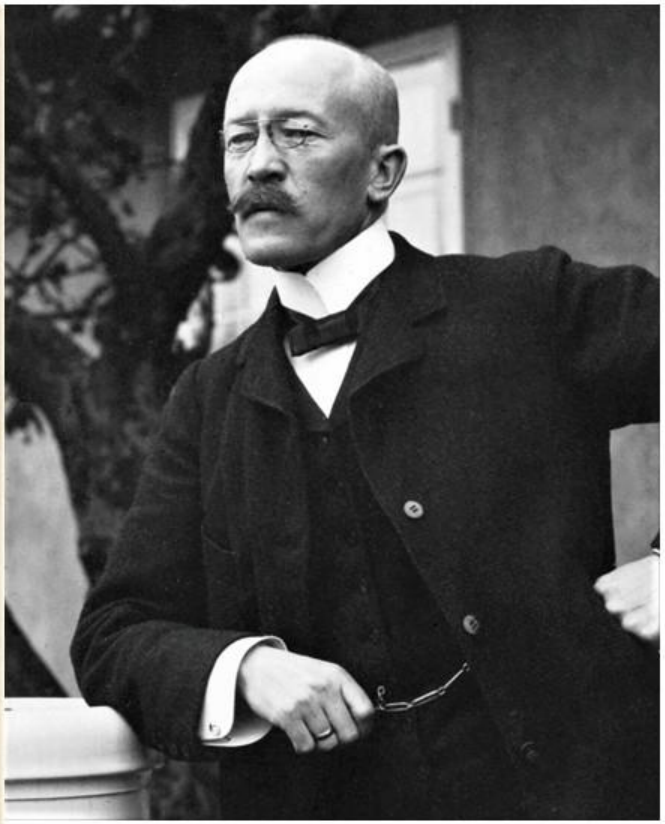
Foto: Viktor Roikjer / Malmö Museer

Fru Hoffmann utsikt från norr

Baltic Exhibition

Foto: Albert Wilhelm Rahmn / Malmö Museer





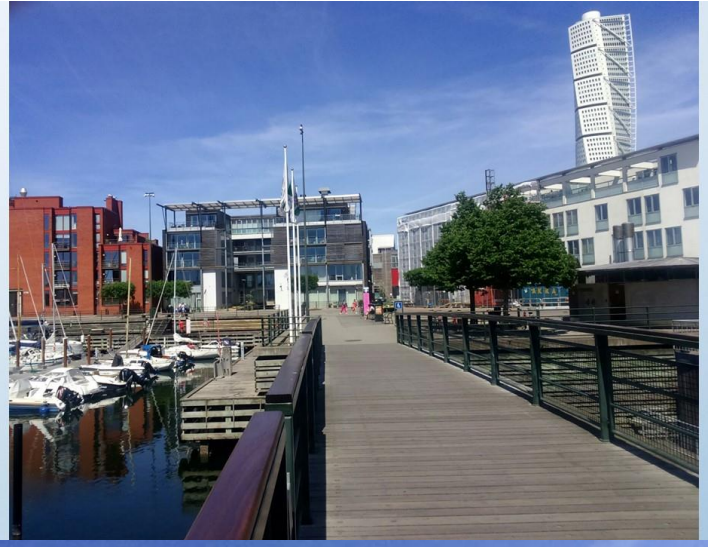
Gustaf Ferdinand Boberg, född 11 april 1860 i Falun, död 7 maj 1946 i Stockholm

Boberg was born in Falun. He became one of the most productive and prominent architects of Stockholm around the turn of the 20th century. Among his most famous work is an electrical plant at Björns Trädgård in Stockholm, that was inspired by Middle Eastern architecture. The Baltic Exhibition was held in Malmö, Sweden from May 15, 1914 through October 4, 1914.

The Swedish financial crises of the early 1990s exacerbated Malmö's decline as an industrial city; between 1990 and 1995 Malmö lost about 27,000 jobs and its economy was seriously strained. However, from 1994 under the leadership of the then mayor Ilmar Reepalu, the city of Malmö started to create a new economy as a centre of culture and knowledge. Malmö reached bottom in 1995, but that same year marked the commencement of the massive Öresund Bridge road, railway and tunnel project, connecting it to Copenhagen and to the rail lines of Europe. The new Malmö University opened in 1998 on Kockums' former dockside. Further redevelopment of the now disused south-western harbor followed; a city architecture exposition (Boo1) was held in the area in 2001, and its buildings and villas form the core of a new city district. Designed with attractive waterfront vistas, it was intended to be and has been successful in attracting the urban middle-class.

Vattenskidor trickbana

Även husbåtar



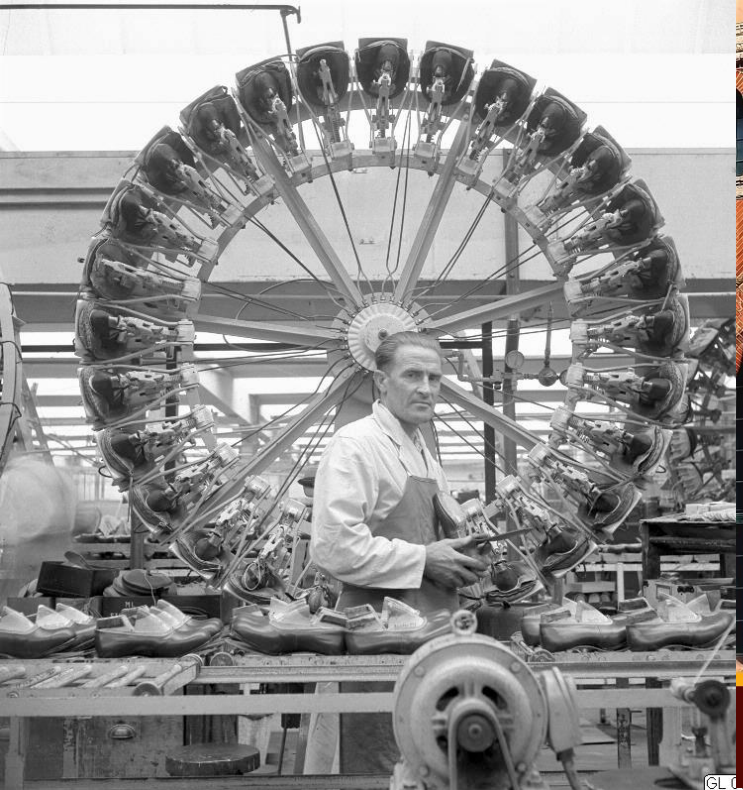
VÄSTRA HAMNEN

Malmö main firestation

Airport before in Malmö name: Bulltofta

Människor vid ett J 20 plan på Bulltofta.
År 1939-45

Foto: Okänd fotograf / Malmö Museer



Historia

Malmö Energi

Anders Dernback

Byggnadens historia

Malmö Central Station (Swedish: Malmö centralstation) is a railway station on the Southern Main Line in Malmö, Sweden, that opened in 1856. It serves approximately 17 million passengers per year. With the opening of City Tunnel in 2010, the station began through services connecting south to Copenhagen via the Öresund Line, to stations north on the Southern Main Line, saving at least 15 minutes for through passengers.

Malmö Centralstation

Färdig 1858

Bildspel Anders Dernback

https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malm%C3%B6_centralstation#/media/Fil:Malmo_C_flygbild_detail.jpg

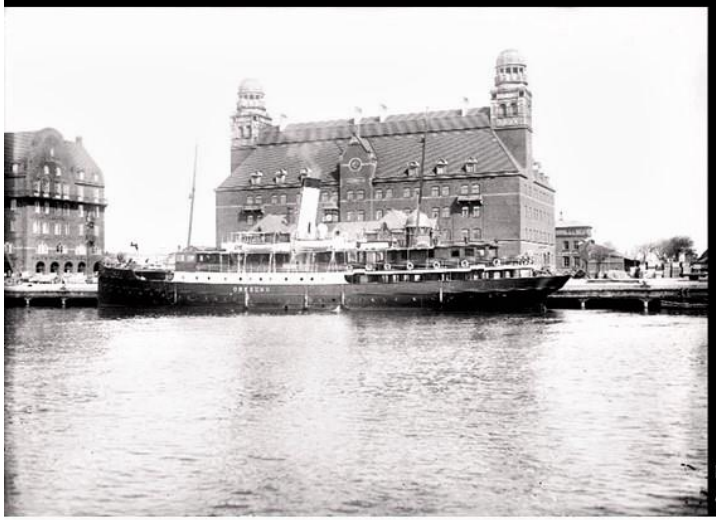
https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malm%C3%B6_centralstation#/media/Fil:Malm%C3%B6_centralstation,_October_2017_01.jpg

Glasgången

https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malm%C3%B6_centralstation#/media/Fil:Malm%C3%B6_C_glasg%C3%A5ngen.jpg

Malmö before

Malmö förr i tiden



Posthuset med en båt i förgrunden, M/S Öresund Automatcafé Vega

Foto: Eric Jeppsson / Malmö Museer

Malmö förr i tiden

St. Pauli Malmö

Fd. Caroli Kyrka Malmö

Snötorp Halmstad

Kungsäter Varberg

Erska kyrka V. götland

Håle-Tängs Grästorp

Beatebergs kyrka i Töreboda

Örsjö kyrka, Småland

Emil Viktor Langlet , född 26 februari 1824 i Borås, död 10 mars 1898, var en svensk arkitekt.

Arkitekt till rundkyrkor
Emil Viktor Langlet

Folksamling vid julgranen framför Rådhuset på Stortorget.

Foto: Eric Jeppsson / Malmö Museer

TOBAK BAKOM KOCKUMS VARV

VINSTERNA FRÅN HANDEL KRING TOBAK GRUNDADE FÖRUTSÄTTNINGAR FÖR ATT BEKOSTA UPPSTARTEN AV KOCKUMS VARV / MEKANISKA VERKSTAD

CITADELLSHAMNEN

Malmö before